

FEBRUARY 19, 1779.

Archd. H. E. Nichol

NUMBER 1.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Richmond, Virginia.

With the freshest ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by JOHN DIXON and THOMAS NICOLSON. ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at Ten Dollars a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted for Ten Shillings the first Week, and Seven Shillings each Week after.-----PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the NEATEST Manner, with Care and Expedition.

L O N D O N.
HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, NOV. 27.

THE House proceeded on the business of the preceding day, by the Speaker's desiring Mr. Greville to bring up the report of the committee appointed to draw up the address of thanks to his Majesty. The report being then presented at the table, and read by one of the clerks, the question was put for reading it a second time, when Sir Philip Jennings Clarke rose to object to it, declaring that he found himself under a necessity either to put a negative upon the address, or to contend for the amendment proposed the day before. He said, it was highly improper at this crisis to pay compliments to the throne, at a time of public calamity, when the safety of the kingdom was manifestly at stake, and every hour was pregnant with some new instance of the incapacity of the present Ministers to govern this country. It appeared to him highly injurious to the nation to promise his Majesty the effectual support of that House in measures destructive of his dominions, and for continuing in office, men who were resolved to adhere to the same ruinous plans that had brought us into our present alarming situation.

Mr. Adams acquainted the House, that he had postponed giving his sentiments on the amendment the preceding evening, in deference to the great number of able speakers on both sides of the question, choosing rather to deliver his opinion to a thin House, than to obtrude it on a tired audience. He was for the amendment on this principle, that he thought it impossible, from what had appeared to the House in the course of the long debate, that this country could provide land and sea forces sufficient for an offensive war with America, another with France, and perhaps another with some other power, without leaving these kingdoms almost defenceless. He observed, that the defence not only of the capitals of Great Britain and Ireland, but also of every sea-port town, ought to be provided for; and desired Gentlemen would only advert to the case of Edinburgh last autumn, when a banditti of 400 men were masters of the lives and fortunes of 50,000 of his Majesty's subjects for several days, before the commanding officer, with all his bravery and conduct, could quell the mutiny; and he hoped this matter would be found worthy of parliamentary enquiry. Had not some towns in the same country been plundered by French privateers? If therefore the Ministry were to be indulged in their favourite system of vigorous exertions in America, France would certainly avail itself of an hour of weakness to attack us at home; and notwithstanding all that had been justly said in favour of the militia, it might prove ineffectual against the superior force the enemy might land upon us. For his part he was as ready to sacrifice his life and fortune as any man in the House, but he wished to be understood right, he would willingly sacrifice them in defence of this country against our perfidious enemies the French. For this reason he wished to see a change of Ministers, and men employed, who would neither give up the dependency of America on Britain, nor continue year after year to make fruitless attempts to enforce it by the sword; but who would leave America till he had conquered France, and then see if the revolted provinces would not return to their allegiance to this country. It had been asked, who would you have for Ministers? He did not mean to point them out, but he was certain it would be much better to cast lots for a new administration, than to continue the present set of men in office.

Mr. Bailey called upon administration to declare to the House if they had or had not received intelligence from Jamaica to the same purpose as the information contained in private letters from his friends, which he had received by the last packet, and was to the following purport; that a large body of troops were assembled at Hispaniola, and transports ready to embark them; that they only waited for a French fleet, to convoy them; that the Minerva and Active, two of his Majesty's frigates, had been taken by a French man of war and carried into Hispaniola; and that the Governor of Jamaica had been obliged to proclaim martial law, and to put the island in the best posture of defence he was able, but without hopes of being able to hold out against the sudden attack of a strong fleet and a large regular force, having only 600 regulars and the mixed militia, composed of mulattoes, negroes, &c. That both the Governor and the Admiral on the station had complained in private letters of the neglect of Government in not sending reinforcements, or even condescending to let them know if they were to maintain a state of peace or war with France. This was another instance of the want of capacity for Government, and a reason for voting for the amendment.

Mr. Thomas De Grey, jun. (Secretary to Lord George Germaine) gave the House a very satisfactory answer. He said the office had no such intelligence as the honourable member had mentioned; but they had letters from the Governor of Jamaica of a very contrary nature, declaring that he had put the island in such a state of defence as to enable him to resist any sudden attack till succours could arrive from England; but they had no official accounts of any number of troops collected at Hispaniola, nor any ship of war on that station.

Mr. Fox rose, and after complimenting the Gentleman for the candid answer he had given, just observed, that he thought the Secretary of State

for the colonies should have been in his place to have given it; but he seldom honoured the House with his attendance. [Lord George Germaine came in not long after.] He then declared, that the private letters to the Hon. Member (Mr. Bailey) had not been absolutely contradicted; therefore he should take it for granted, they were true, as they came from respectable inhabitants of the place; and this was a fresh instance of the shameful neglect of the Admiralty department, and of the folly of sending such naval force to America, that he could not protect our old and most valuable settlements. He then went over the grounds of his objections to the address, stated in his former speech; and added a long string of the most bitter reflections on Lord North that could possibly be uttered. He said it had been given out, that our situation was not so bad now as it was at the beginning of the last war. This we apprehend he construed as a reflection on his father, the late Lord Holland, who was Minister at that era; after observing that we were in a much worse situation, for we had then only lost Minorca, now we had lost thirteen provinces. But the noble person alluded to, had different motives of honour from those of the present Minister; and as he had received his education under him, this might be one reason why he always differed from his Lordship on points of honour. The person alluded to at the beginning of last war thought it a point of honour to resign his office, when he found he could no longer hold it for the benefit of his country. But the noble Lord in the blue riband makes it his point of honour to keep in his office year after year, though his administration has been a series of misfortunes to his country; and in the very moment of additional calamities, he goes into the cabinet, and advises his Sovereign to bestow on him a most lucrative vacant place, the wardenship of the Cinque Ports. And why? Because in another year the crown might have nothing left to give, if his Lordship continued to govern. But it had been said, it is a rule of government with foreign Princes, to assist the weak: This indeed was a reason for the noble Lord to continue in office, that Russia and other foreign powers might assist this country. He then rallied Government upon sending out a commissioner who could tell the Americans what sort of men the Ministry were. This alone was enough to mar the success of the treaty. He concluded with repeating his assertion, that a false account had been given to the House last year of the state of the navy.

Lord Mulgrave rose, severely reprehended Mr. Fox for the asperity of his language, and told him, he should have imagined him a candidate for a vacant Alderman's gown, and his address adapted to the inhabitants of Billigate ward. He then declared the state of the navy last year, as given to the House, to have been true; and added, our naval force is superior to that of France in all parts of the globe; it will be superior to that of France and Spain very soon. Lord North, in a short, warm speech, excused himself from the charge of soliciting honours or emoluments; they were the spontaneous, voluntary gifts of his Royal Master, after ten years services. He had not bettered his fortune since he came into office; and the duty he owed a large family made it incumbent on him, in his situation, not to refuse a moderate provision for them. But as to the last place he had obtained, it was not of such consequence as the Gentleman imagined; for it was owing to his own moderation that the King had not given him all the salary annexed to it in the late possessor's time. He then requested Gentlemen not to raise scruples where there could be none: Neither the speech nor the address mentioned the American war; they only requested and promised general support. His Lordship concluded with professing a readiness to resign his office, whenever it should appear that his country would be benefited by such resignation.

General Burgoyne now rose and desired the attention of the House to an injury which, though it was done to an individual, shewed the disposition of the ruling powers, and therefore came within the subject of the enquiry into their conduct proposed by the amendment. He then strongly blamed Lord George Germaine for preventing his seeing the King, and giving as a reason, that he could not appear at St. James's till a court of enquiry had sat on his conduct, when at the same time the noble Lord had told the House, that no court of enquiry could be held, it being illegal. He said, insinuations had been thrown out that the American Congress had been uncommonly kind to him. As a British officer, he denied it; but as a Gentleman, he acknowledged he had received more civility, in their permitting him to come home to justify himself, than from the Congress of Ministers at home, who had done all in their power to prevent it. He then produced letters from the Secretary of War in the course of the summer, requiring him, in his Majesty's name, to repair to Boston as soon as his health would admit. He called this letter a cabinet letter, and said the noble Lord was one who advised it in Council; yet he thought it could hardly be, that he wanted him out of the kingdom, when he knew he had a public dispute to settle with him. However, if the order was made peremptory, he knew how he ought to act.

Lord George Germaine in reply, observed, that it was his Majesty's pleasure General Burgoyne should not approach his presence till a court of enquiry had sat upon his conduct; that in regard to his honour, he had afterwards advised a court martial as the fairest mode of trial for his

reputation. As to the orders for him to return to Boston, the cabinet letter in particular came from Lord Amherst as Commander in Chief, and he might show it to the Council for their opinion as a matter of delicacy: This was all he knew of it, as it was out of his department; but in his opinion, as the commissioners and General Clinton had received a paper in the King's name to ratify the treaty of Saratoga, he should have imagined the General should have been there to have stated many circumstances they might have been strangers to. At least it must have been some comfort to the imprisoned army to have seen their General sharing in their fate, and using his best endeavours for their release. As to the dispute between them, he wished it was sifted to the bottom, yet who would suffer, and he should be as ready to find the Gentleman honourably acquitted as any one in the House.

Mr. Pulteney said a few words against the address on the same principles as the rest of the Gentlemen, and the question being called for, the report was read a second time, and the address agreed to.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3. Political circumspection, wisdom, and virtuous resolution, ought, in the present awful crisis, to direct our proceedings. Even his Majesty from the throne, would seem to acknowledge publick affairs to be in a most undesirable state; and war, with its attendant miseries, dangers, and expenses, is now almost certain.

The speech admits that our efforts have not been attended with wished for success; that the great armaments of certain powers demand our attention. It also mentions the militia in honourable terms; nor are publick spirit, steady order, and love of our country left unpraised! These are pleasing words from the Prince; and we hope that both his own and Ministers conduct will, in future, be governed by a steady regard to the general welfare. Had this always been the case, loyal abused subjects would not now have been witnesses to those accumulated evils which now press hard on their freedom, spirits, and properties.

In the course of the debate in the House of Lords of England, on Thursday se'nnight, the Earl of Shelburne made a most eloquent speech, which spoke the man of strong observation, and laborious enquiry after knowledge: Among other particulars, his Lordship was loud for impeaching the evil counsellors who had advised the late measures, declaring that the acts of Government respecting America for some time past were notoriously — and despotick; that the hints thrown out by Lord Suffolk as to the new mode for carrying on the war, were doubtless allusive to burning and destroying the towns of America; a system so black, so savage, and so like the doctrine of the scalping knife and tomahawk, that it could have its origin no where but in the wicked minds of those men who had for years shewn that they were determined to be the deep and dark assassins of the constitution. He quoted Thucydides and Sir William Temple by way of comment on the late commissioners sent out to America, and declared that he wondered, if Administration seriously meant good to this country, why they did not pitch upon the Duke of Chandos, and men of real importance and weight, to be the commissioners. He observed, that we had better lose another island than to lose the services of Lord Howe and Admiral Keppel, declaring they were publick property, and that, however Administration might mean to whisper away their characters, the people would not suffer them to be sacrificed to any petty cabal. He protested that the salvation of this country was ascribable to Admiral Keppel; and after repeatedly asserting that he most heartily wished the publick both within and without doors would rise, as one man, and drag the authors of our present calamities to ignominy and punishment, he concluded with repeating, that he joined with the Earl of Bristol in wishing that an address might be suspended till an enquiry into the national grievances had taken place, and that the result of that enquiry might be the object of a future address.

NEW YORK, December 15.

THE Gentleman who lost his life on board the Harriot packet, lately taken and carried into the eastward, was formerly an inhabitant of Virginia, named — Atcheson, son of the late Mr. Atcheson, of the house of Atcheson and Parker of Virginia.

Left Thursday a sloop laden with arms and gunpowder, bound from the Mississippi to Philadelphia, was brought into this port by the Columbus, one of our privateers. Mr. James Willing of Philadelphia was in this prize, and removed into custody on board of his Majesty's ship the Andromeda.

PHILADELPHIA

In CONGRESS, January 13, 1779.

WE cannot review the progress of the revolution which has given freedom to America, without admiring the goodness and gratefully acknowledging the interposition of Divine Providence. Oppressed by the Prince who ought to have exerted himself for our protection, and suddenly called upon to repel his unprovoked invasion. Without arms or ammunition, without military discipline or permanent finances; without an established government or allies; ensnared by habitual attachments to our very enemies, we were precipitated into all the expensive operations incident to a state of war, with one of the most formidable nations on earth. Thus surrounded on all sides with wants, difficulties, and dangers, notwithstanding the internal wealth of our country, immediate taxation was impracticable; and, for the same reason and a share of ill success at different periods, we could not hope, either at home or abroad, to borrow money to supply our exigencies.

Humbly relying on the favour of Heaven in a righteous cause, and confiding in the justice and intrepidity of our injured fellow citizens, we, from necessity, embraced the expedient of emitting paper money on the faith of the United States, for the expenses of the war; an expedient which had often been successfully practised in separate states while we were subjected to British domination. The implacable vengeance with which we have been pursued has compelled us to the most strenuous and unremitting efforts. Large issues of money were of consequence indispensably necessary, and the paper currency multiplied beyond what was competent for the purposes of a circulating medium. This alone could not fail to discredit it in some degree. The arts of an unprincipled enemy have increased the mischief. In despair of subduing the free spirit of America by force of arms, or the intrigues of negotiation, as their last effort they

have had recourse to fraud. Their emissaries have been employed in a variety of artifices to debase our money, and to raise the price of commodities. The fears and apprehensions of the people have been alarmed by misrepresentation, while our enemies of the highest rank have not hesitated to counterfeit the bills of credit and disperse them throughout the United States.

Such being the embarrassments which interrupt a free circulation of our paper money, they loudly call for a remedy; and Congress, from a regard to good faith, to private justice, and to publick safety, are bound to apply it. Happily, by a combination of auspicious events, every obstacle is removed, and the means placed within our reach. Those hostile armies which attempted to enslave us, no longer formidable, are wasted and dispersed. Our independence is established on a firm basis; our respective governments which compose the union, are settled and in the vigorous exercise of uncontrolled authority. An alliance, on terms of perfect equality, is formed with one of the greatest nations on earth; and, freed in a high degree from external assaults, we have leisure to direct our attention to oeconomy, and resources to support the publick credit. To raise the value of our paper money, and to redeem it, will not, we are persuaded, be difficult; nor to check and defeat the pernicious currency of counterfeiters, impracticable. Both require a far less share of publick virtue and publick vigilance than have distinguished this arduous conflict.

Without publick inconvenience or private distress, the whole of the debt incurred in paper emissions to this day, may be cancelled by taxes: It may be cancelled in a period so limited as must leave the possessor of the bills satisfied with his security; and if by a continuance of the war the publick service should demand farther emissions, they too may be cancelled within the same period, it being evident that our ability to sustain a tax must increase in proportion to the quantity of money in circulation.

The danger from counterfeiters can only be avoided by calling in and exchanging the emissions which have chiefly suffered by that species of fraud. To publish the marks of detection, and still to leave the true bills current, will not be prudent, as it must afford an opportunity for correcting defects and cheating more securely.

To defend the emission intended for the exchange from counterfeiters, the strongest guards will be devised; and it is expected that the marks of authenticity will be so obvious, and the difficulty of successful imitation so great, as to discourage the attempt or elude its effects.

Upon these weighty considerations Congress have agreed to the annexed resolutions, and recommend them to the immediate attention of the respective legislatures of the United States, to the end that laws may be enacted to give them the most speedy, decisive, and effectual operations.

WHEREAS these United States, unprovided with revenues, and not heretofore in a condition to raise them, have, in the course of the present war, repeatedly been under the necessity of emitting bills of credit, for the redemption of which the faith of these United States has been solemnly pledged, and the credit of which their honour and safety, as well as justice, is highly concerned to support and establish; and whereas to that end it is essentially necessary to ascertain the periods of their redemption, and seasonably to establish funds which, in due time, without distressing the people, shall make adequate provision for the same; and whereas in apportioning the payments for the said funds, it is expedient that an extra sum be called for the current year, both on account of the present ease of paying it, and to reduce the surplus in circulation: Therefore,

Resolved, that these United States be called on to pay in their respective quotas of fifteen millions of dollars in the year 1779, and of six millions of dollars annually, for eighteen years from and after the year 1779, as a fund for sinking the emissions and loans of these United States to the 31st day of December, 1778, inclusive.

That if the continuance and circumstances of the war shall make any farther emissions necessary the year ensuing, they shall be sunk in the manner and within the period aforesaid.

That any of the bills emitted by order of Congress prior to the year 1780, and no others, be received in payment of the said quotas.

That the bills received on the said quotas, except those for the year 1779, be applied first for payment of the interest, and secondly of the principal of loans made by these United States prior to the year 1780; and that the residue, together with those received on the quotas of the year 1779, be not reissued, but burned and destroyed as Congress shall direct.

And whereas many counterfeiters have appeared in circulation, of various denominations, of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, and counterfeiters of these emissions have lately been issued by our enemies at New York, and are found to be spreading and increasing fast in various parts of these United States, whereby individuals are defrauded, prices enhanced, and the credit of the paper currency greatly injured; and it is become necessary for the security of individuals, and safety of the publick, that those two emissions should cease to be a circulating medium, and should be called in and exchanged, or otherwise provided for, as soon as may be, with convenience to the present holders: Therefore,

Resolved, that the following bills be taken out of circulation, namely, the whole emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

That they be brought in for that purpose, in the manner hereafter provided, by the first day of June next, and not afterwards redeemable.

That they be received for debts and taxes into the continental treasury, and into the state treasuries for the continental taxes, until the first day of June next.

That they be received until the first day of June next into the continental loan offices, either on loan or to be exchanged, at the election of the owners, for other bills of the like tenour, to be provided for that purpose.

That the bills lodged in the said offices, to be so exchanged, be there registered, and indented certificates thereof given to the owners by the respective commissioners of the said offices.

That the commissioners of loan offices make returns to the treasury board, immediately after the first day of June next, of the amount of the bills received into their respective offices to be exchanged as aforesaid, and that proper bills to exchange the same be furnished and ready to be delivered out at their said offices, within sixty days from and after the said first day of June.

That the first mentioned bills, as they are brought into the treasuries and loan offices, be immediately crossed and struck through with a circular punch of one inch diameter, to be afterwards examined and burned, as Congress shall direct.

Resolved, that it be recommended to the several states to take the most speedy and effectual measures for publishing the above resolutions in their several counties, towns, and districts, and for encouraging the wealthy inhabitants thereof to unite in assisting the indigent, by exchanging, without discount, bills in their possession of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 19.

FROM THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

THE fourth campaign is closed, and our army is drawn off into winter quarters. They are cantoned at Hartford in Connecticut, Providence, Danbury, Haverhill in the high lands of New York, Albany, Elizabeth town, and Middle Brook in New Jersey.

His Excellency General Washington is in the city of Philadelphia, and spends a great part of every day with a Committee of Congress, in settling matters for the next campaign.

Congress have done themselves honour by a late resolve providing for the sinking of the publick debts, and the immediate lessening of the quantity of paper currency in circulation. An article in this resolve relative to the emissions of the 20th of May, 1777, and 11th of April, 1778, has occasioned loss and inconvenience to many individuals. Nevertheless every lover of his country, and every man who can lift his eye beyond the present moment, and look a little to the time to come, is sensible of the general good policy of this measure.

It was the last result of long deliberation with the Congress, they saw the country deluged with paper currency; and from the sums which every day issued from the treasury, to pay the army, to keep up the navy, and defray expenses of every other nature, it was constantly increasing. They saw, in consequence of this, that the necessities of life, and all commodities of merchandise were rising in their prices. It was in vain to apply to the virtue of the publick, or to address the patriotism of individuals; for the evil resulted not so much from the selfishness or immoderate avarice of any, as from the nature of the circumstance, which equally involved all, and obliged every man to keep an equal pace with those around him, in the prices of his commodities to be disposed of, or lose in the exchange or sale of them. Our situation was like that of the caravans of merchantmen who travel through the sandy countries on the borders of Arabia and Egypt. When the storm arises, it excites the sand, and drifts it on the long and open plains around them. The mules and elephants and dromedaries are unable to move forward, and by standing still they would be overwhelmed with the whirlwind, but they keep moving their feet continually, and as the mountain rises, rise with it. This sand must be taken away, and the journey be made solid, before a different mode of travelling can be adopted in these countries.

It is said, that the two emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, is nearly the one half of the whole publick debt; which is said to be about 100 millions of dollars. This, by the article of the last resolve of Congress, to which we have a reference, is taken, for two months after the first of June, 1779, wholly out of circulation, and from the nature of the circumstance, is so checked in the mean time, that a great part of it will revert to the publick treasury, and so prevent the necessity, under which the Congress would otherwise have found themselves of striking more to sustain the publick credit. Besides, as the preamble of the resolve itself informs us, the counterfeits of these emissions were very numerous, and hence it was the more immediately necessary to pay these emissions a particular attention.

The weight of this article of the resolve will fall chiefly upon the state of Pennsylvania; for in this state the greater part of these two emissions have chanced to centre. The poor of the city, though not greatly, yet are more sensibly affected than the monied Gentlemen, not being so well able to suffer a deduction in the exchange of one dollar, as the others in the exchange of one thousand. The first have to provide the necessities of life for their families: the second are above necessity, and are pressing after splendour and opulence.

In order to relieve the poor, an office has been opened to exchange the currency, without deduction. It has been set on foot by a society of Gentlemen who call themselves The Republican Society. The institution is generous and patriotick; and though I am not informed of the names of the Gentlemen to whom it owes its existence, I must nevertheless take the liberty to say, that in this instance, they deserve well of their country.

The above proofs of wisdom in the Congress, and virtue among private persons, must increase the spirit of America, and fully establish herein the opinion, that having nothing to fear from a want of stable footing to her finances; she is safe, and may bid defiance to all the wrathful policy and hostile measures of Great Britain.

In our next number of the magazine, we shall take a view of the situation of the enemy; who, like the Devil when he was driven from the confines of light, have still continued to hover on the coast, and to entertain the vain hope of assaulting, with some advantage, the place which they have quitted with precipitation.

By an Antigua paper of the 19th of December, as well as private letters from St. Eustatia, contain accounts of a number of Dutch merchantmen, some say 100, being taken by the British cruisers: The states highly resenting this conduct, had instructed Count Welderen, their Ambassador at the Court of London, to demand restitution; and in order to give weight to their remonstrances, as well as to protect their commerce, had put a number of capital ships in commission.

We hear from the northward, that Count Pulaski with his legion, was on their march to the southward, to join General Lincoln.

The brig *Sally* Washington, Capt. Roundtree, from Bourdeaux, was taken near the coast last week by some of the enemy's cruisers, who put the Captain and crew on shore at the capes.

Last Thursday morning between one and two o'clock, died Miss JANE FINNIE, daughter of Mrs. Joanna Finnie of Prince George county, in the thirteenth year of her age.—She was a most amiable and exemplary pattern for those of her age to imitate.—She was dutiful, even to admiration—in virtuous knowledge, equalled by very few.

COULD mournful sadness, mix'd with streams of flowing tears,
Raise up from death, this pattern of her tender years;
How soon most lovely maid! should we see thee rise,
And banish sorrow, from all our weeping eyes.
But me thinks, I hear that spirit, so lately taken flight,
Call to her friends from endless joy, from everlasting light;
Grieve not for me O! ye my friends, I once did love,
I dwell with God my Saviour, now in Heaven above..

At a Court of Admiralty held in the city of Williamsburg, the 6th day of February, 1779.

ORDERED, that proclamation be made in the *Virginia Gazette*, for three weeks successively, requiring all persons interested in the ship *Georgia* packet and cargo, lately captured by the *Bellona* privateer belonging to the state of *North Carolina*, to come into court and claim the same as the law directs, otherwise the court will proceed to condemnation, and distribution of the money arising from the sale thereof as the law requires. (1)

WILLIAM RUSSELL, c. c.

HAMPTON, February 9, 1779.

FOR sale, a very genteel CHARRIOT, with harness for two horses. Any person inclinable to purchase, are requested to apply to me at this place, when they may treat with me for the same.

(21)

HANNAH VALENCIER.

FOR SALE,

FIFTY likely VIRGINIA BORN NEGROES, on Thursday the 18th of March next, at *Amelia* courthouse, for cash, Loan Office Certificates; or tobacco.

(1)

THOMAS B. MUNFORD.

For SALE, for ready money, payable in loan office certificates of the state of Maryland,

THE LAND I live on, which I bought for 300 acres more or less, but think contains 400, situate in *Fairfax* county, in *Virginia*, distant from *Calcester* one mile and an half, from *Dumfries* eight miles, and from *Alexandria* sixteen miles, binding on *Ocequan* bay and *Jonathan's* creek, where fish may be had in plenty all the year, the situation beautiful, with a view of *Potomack* river for twenty miles, the land well timbered, and about 100 acres cleared, joining the bay and creek, level and good, has on it (besides 5 acres not yet drained) 22 acres of exceeding rich well improved meadow, yielding annually 40 tons of hay, several springs of good water, some fruit trees, a good garden, a dwelling-house with 3 rooms below and 2 above, and two brick chimneys, a kitchen 28 feet by 16, with a brick chimney and two fire places, a spinning house 26 feet by 16, a weaver's shop 28 feet by 18, a smoke-house, dairy, stable, barn, fish house, and other necessary outhouses. The plantation is well fenced and in good order, affords good pasturage, and adjoining it is an extensive range for stock; it is convenient to church, and about 4 miles by water from 2 furnaces, a forge, and the best grist mill in the commonwealth. The land shall be conveyed to the purchaser upon delivery of the certificates, but I will not yield up possession of the houses and plantation till the middle of April, unless I find it convenient to remove sooner. My price for this land is less than 4 and a half years purchase on 22 acres of it.

LEE MASSEY.

FAIRFAX, February 10, 1779.

(11)

JANUARY 25, 1779.

THE under-mentioned is a list of tobacco sold at *Bowler's* warehouse, April 1778. The proper owner may have the money of me any time before the 10th of April next, otherwise I shall deliver it into the treasury of *Virginia*.

No.	Weight.	Sold at	od.	per cwt.
34	1037	35s.		
216	1000	43	6	
144	978	37	6	
101	1046	40		
69	1002	47	6	

21

JOHN DUNN.

To be SOLD by virtue of a decree of the Hon. Court of Admiralty, in the town of Portsmouth, on Thursday the 25th instant, for ready money,

THE prize ship *GEORGIA PACKET*, burthen about 330 tons, mounting 3 nine pounders, 8 double fortified four pounders, and some swivels, together with her rigging, tackle, apparel, and furniture; also the cargo on board, consisting of a large quantity of choice mahogany and logwood, about 200 pair of mens shoes, a large quantity of foal leather, and a few skins, lately captured by the *Babine* privateer of the state of *North Carolina*. An inventory of the above may be seen by applying to the Captain on board, or to the subscriber.

(21)

BENJAMIN POWELL, Marshal.

WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. 6, 1779.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, before Mr. Southall's door, on the 1st day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,

A SMALL tract of land of about 130 acres, formerly the property of Mr. James Symes, in York county, about six miles above Williamsburg.

ROBERT NICOLSON.

T O B E S O L D,

FIFTY or SIXTY BUSHELS of FLAX SEED, near Abington church, in Gloucester county.

(21)

ROGER BLACKBURN.

DECEMBER 28, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all publick debtors and collectors of taxes, that unless they settle with the auditors, on or before the 15th of March next, and pay into the treasury the several balances due to the commonwealth, the attorney general will be directed to move for judgments against them on the 10th day of the next general court.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Monday the 1st day of March, if fair, otherwise next fair day, at the house of Mr. William Harris, in Hertford county, North Carolina.

THAT valuable plantation known by Frank Pugh's patent, containing about 1000 acres, lying on Bennett's creek, within three miles of navigation, and twenty from Suffolk; this land is equal, if not superior to any in the state for range for cattle, and hogs in particular; it also affords excellent timber of various kinds. The next day will be sold at publick sale, about 1000 acres of very valuable land, known by the name of Troy, adjoining Bennett's creek, extremely well situated for trade, vessels that can come within the bar, may come to this plantation, it is remarkable for its range for stock, there is about 300 acres of it high and rich, suitable for any kind of grain, it also abounds with excellent timber, juniper in particular. The time of payment will be made convenient to the purchasers, on giving bond and approved security to

(21) The heirs of the Rev. Mr. JOHN REID.

CHESTERFIELD county, Jan. 1, 1779.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of Thomas Franklin, sen. deceased, are desired to make them known by the first day of May next ensuing; and also, all indebted to the said estate, are desired to discharge their accounts by the same time.

(1) THOMAS WORSHAM, } Executors.
WILLIAM SMITH, }

KING WILLIAM, Dec. 1, 1778.

ON the 31st of October, a stout well made man named William Bracket, swapped a stolen mare with me for a likely sorrel horse, with a blaze face, the left eye is a glass one, a dark spot upon one knee, three similar spots upon his buttock, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high. Whoever secures the horse and thief, so that I may have an opportunity of obtaining the former, and convicting the latter, shall receive FIFTY DOLLARS for each, or the same for either. All reasonable charges will also be paid by

(1) THOMAS MERCER.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD,

FOR apprehending and bringing home TOM, a negro fellow who ran away some time in February 1778, he is Virginia born, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, strong and well made, his dress when he went away, was a double wove yarn and cotton jacket, white breeches, and boots of the same with his jacket; but as he has been so long gone and with his relations, I imagine he may have changed his dress. He has been seen at the plantation of Mr. Lawrence Washington, jun. in the upper end of Stafford county, and I believe he is still harboured in that neighbourhood, by his parents who live on the plantation of Mr. Washington, adjoining the above mentioned one. He is sensible, cunning, and smooth tongued, and therefore would advise the person who takes him up, to be very careful of him. Whoever delivers the said slave to me, in Brunswick, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for securing him, in any jail that I get him again, as I would sell or hire him out in that neighbourhood; if any person should incline to buy or hire the said slave, I should be glad they would speedily signify their intentions.

(1) THOMAS LUNDIE.

ST. ANDREW'S GLEBE, Nov. 30, 1778.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 31st of December, 1778, a negro wench named Hannab, about 40 years old, has a small beard under her chin, and a scar on one of her arms below her elbow, with a very high sharp nose for a negro, had on when she went away, a country manufactured shift and coat of cotton filled with tow, and a cotton jacket filled with twisted yarn, with a bundle of other clothes. I expect she has made for Pasquotank county, in Carolina, to one Robert Paudleton's, where she was brought from. Any person delivering her to me in D. widdie county, near Petersburg, shall receive THIRTY DOLLARS reward, besides what the law allows.

(1) HENRY VAUGHAN.

STRAYED or **STOLEN** from Mr. Richard Spencer's, in Petersburg, on the night of the 11th of November, a bay horse, about 7 or 8 years old, 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a switch tail and hanging mane, a short neck and small ears, was shod before when he went away, and branded on the near shoulder or buttock H or IH; he generally paces and carries his head low. I will give a reward of TEN DOLLARS, besides reasonable expenses, to any person that will deliver the said horse to Mr. Spencer, or to the subscriber in Pittsylvania county.

(1) JOHN WIMBISH.

TAKEN up, in Fluvanna, on the North river, a bay horse, about 5 feet high, neither docked nor branded, appears to be about 4 or 5 years old, trots very hard. Appraised to 175 l.

(1) LEONARD THOMPSON.

TAKEN up, in Charlotte, the 17th of November, 1778, a large sow, her fore parts mostly white, and her hind parts red, with some black spots about the rump, her ears so torn by the dogs that no mark can be made out. Appraised to 10 l.

(1) JAMES FOSTER.

TAKEN up, in Manchester town, in Chesterfield county, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 4 inches high, about 3 years old, no brand perceivable, his mane has been cut on both sides and left long on the middle. Appraised to 25 l.

(1) NATHANIEL QUARLES.

FOR SALE,

AN undivided moiety of a valuable tract of land called Paradise, containing in the whole 1444 acres, lying in Gloucester county, within 30 miles of Williamsburg and 12 of Urbanna. Mr. Pollard, who lives near the land will shew it, and the price may be known, by applying to the subscriber in Maryland.

(1) THOMAS S. LEE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST out of the subscribers shop, while in Williamsburg, some time in the fall 1777, a gold horizontal watch, made by King, London, No. 193, with a coat of arms engraved upon the outside case. Whoever delivers the said watch to the subscriber, or gives such information so as it may be recovered, shall be entitled to the above reward, and no questions asked.

(1) JAMES GEDDY.

FOR SALE,

THE subscribers valuable plantation and seat of land in the county of Anson, North Carolina, about 25 miles from Cheraw Hill, in South Carolina, and extending within a quarter of a mile of Anson courthouse, containing about 2000 acres, lying on great Pedee river, whereof about 300 acres are fine low grounds of the said river, and a creek falling thereinto; and about 1000 acres are good tendable upland, the natural produce of which are oak, hickory, dogwood, grapevine, &c. mixed with short leaved or yellow pine. This body of land affords a very good summer range for cattle and horses, and is remarkably good for raising and fattening hogs, from the great quantity of mast it produces. The soil both of the upland and low ground, is exceeding good for producing corn, flax, hemp, wheat, indigo, tobacco, &c. and some part of it is fit for excellent meadow; upwards of 100 acres are cleared and fenced, whereof a field joining the river lately cleared, contains about 90 acres. There are on the premises a tolerable dwelling house, and a kitchen with a brick chimney, a conveniency for a valuable fishery, and an excellent and secure mill-seat, for both a saw mill and grist-mill, situated advantageously for custom to the grist-mill, and contiguous to a large quantity of several sorts of good oak timber and yellow pine on the premises; from whence (being below the considerable falls in the river) plank and lumber may be conveniently rafted down to George Town. On the premises is likewise an advantageous place for settling a tavern within a quarter of a mile of Anson courthouse, at the fork of two roads, and convenient to a fine spring. The low grounds before mentioned are not only exceedingly fine, but lying very high, where the river is wide and the current swift, they are seldom liable to be overflowed, except in some exceeding high freshes, and then the water lies on them a very short time. The situation of the dwelling-house is very high, being about half a mile from the river, where the air and water are good, and the place remarkably healthy. An indubitable title will be made to the purchaser as soon as a bargain for the premises is completed by the subscriber.

(21) SAMUEL SPENCER.

FOUND by my servant, on a journey from Richmond town to my house in the county of King George, soon after crossing Littlepage's bridge, on the 11th day of November 1778, a parcel of MONEY lying in the road, to the amount of 204 l. The owner may have it by applying to the subscriber, who wishes it may be soon, as he cannot be answerable for it after he has given it up to the fellow who found it, which will be within a reasonable time.

(1) LONDON CARTER.

ALL persons that have any just claims against the estate of Major John Jones, late of Warwick county, deceased, are requested to make them known to Francis Jones, Esq; of the said county, who is empowered to settle and make payment; and those that fail complying with this request by the 1st day of March next, I shall think myself not liable to pay any interest after that date.

(21) CONSTANCE JONES, Executrix.

THIS is to give notice that those who are indebted to the estate of Mr. John Moss, deceased, of York county, are desired to make speedy payment; and those that have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in, properly attested, and receive payment from

HARWOOD BURT.

WHEREAS many persons are still indebted to the late copartnership of Miller and Heslop, for dealings at their store, formerly kept at Mount Pleasant, on Mattapony, in the county of Spotsylvania, and to the subscriber for dealings at Fredericksburg, I therefore desire (if they have common honesty) now when money is plenty, they will pay me, if not, I must have recourse to the laws of this Commonwealth, to which I am partly attached, but to which I at present can have no recourse under my present circumstances. And whereas suits were brought against several, soon after the dissolution of the copartnership, the 10th of February, 1773, at which time the debts became the sole property of the subscriber, and to whom no payment will be valid. Nevertheless, I hereby offer to acquit them of all costs (the lawyers fees only excepted) provided they pay me the interest due on their respective balances.

(81) JOHN MILLER,

Who has for sale, several well situated houses and one lot in the flourishing town of Fredericksburg. For terms apply to me in Port Royal.

RICHMOND TOWN, Jan. 31, 1779.

THE members of the Chatham rope yard company, are requested to meet at Mr. Galt's, in Richmond, on Monday the 29th day of March next, as several notices have been given for this purpose without effect; and as a meeting for the regulation of the affairs of the concern is really necessary, we hope this timely request will induce the gentlemen to meet. Should any of them find it inconvenient to attend, it is also hoped they will, by a line addressed to the manager, empower some other to act in their behalf.

ARCHIBALD CARY,
TURNER SOUTHAL,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
WILLIAM DANDRIDGE, jun.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest *ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.*

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by JOHN DIXON and THOMAS NICOLSON. ✎ ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at Ten Dollars a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted for Ten Shillings the first Week, and Seven Shillings each Week after.-----PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the NEATEST Manner, with Care and Expedition.

L O N D O N.
HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, DEC. 7.

THIS day, pursuant to the address of Friday last to his Majesty for that purpose, Lord Weymouth presented copies of the proclamations or manifestoes published by his Majesty's commissioners at New York; upon which the Marquis of Rockingham made a long and serious animadversion on the barbarity and dangerous line of policy laid down in the proclamation, said to be written by Mr. Adam Ferguson, and authenticated by the signatures of our commissioners, in which the dreadful extremes of war, and the terrors of devastation, are held out to the unhappy people of America, without discriminating between the innocent and the guilty.

The noble Marquis stigmatized this new system of war with the epithets base, cruel, and treacherous. Nothing he said could be more absurd than such a procedure; for whilst it invited our revolted brethren to return to their allegiance, it offered them no sort of protection from the rage and resentment of the party which we wished them to abandon; and however great their inclination might be for a reconciliation to this country, however unprotected we left them in that desire, the same vengeance was denounced against them, and was to be wreaked on those, by the terror of whose arms they were awed from a publick avowal of their sentiments. The impolicy of it must be obvious to every person who had the least knowledge of human nature. It would inevitably provoke retaliation, not only from America and her new ally, but establish a precedent of cruelty, which might, with justice, be retaliated on us at a future day by other belligerent powers.

It should also be considered, even if humanity was out of the question, that our own coasts were much exposed at home. The late alarm at Lord Selkirk's, by Paul Jones, was a proof that we were vulnerable in that respect. If no desolation was committed then, it was owing to the humanity of our enemy, and not to the impossibility of effecting it. The later alarm at Newcastle, though not of so serious a nature, evinces how easy it would be to waste and destroy our country, when two regiments of the Yorkshire militia were marched two hundred miles to the assistance of that place, upon the apprehension of an attack from the enemy in that neighbourhood. What had we not to fear, if France and America should adopt a similar system in the West India islands? If they were to burn down and lay waste the plantations in America, the wealth of England could not repair the injury. What would be an irreparable loss to us, would be an invaluable acquisition to France; for by destroying our sugar works, her islands would have the total monopoly of the sugar trade. The people of Jamaica were so sensible of their danger in this point, that when the bucaniers infested their coasts, a planter who cultivated sugar canes within seven or eight miles of the sea, was generally esteemed a madman; and no less than that space of woodland was thought a sufficient defence against their devastations. The precaution ceased at the suppression of the bucaniers; but the madness of Administration seemed determined to revive those times of cruelty and plunder.

Such conduct, he said, was calculated to estrange from this country, the minds of our West India subjects. How different the virtue or the policy of France! See it in the capitulation of Dominica; that island upon whose fortifications so much money had been expended, and for whose defence so small a number of men was provided! Such a capitulation as was never heard of before! A capitulation which preserved to the inhabitants not only their property, laws, and religion, but even a right of appeal to the judicature of Great Britain.

This bold and manly policy called to the mind of the noble Marquis, a particular circumstance which happened during the last war, when we were about to attack Martinique. One of our officers asked the French agent at Gaudaloupe, "did he think the force we were sending against that place, would be sufficient to do the business?" Upon which the agent replied, "that there was no doubt of our success, if the force was but just great enough to check the military power there, for as the inhabitants were held in so miserable a state of oppression, they would rejoice in the first opportunity of submitting to our arms."

After a variety of other pointed observations, arguments, and allusions, the Marquis concluded his speech with a motion for an address to his Majesty, stating the displeasure of the House at certain parts of the proclamation then before their Lordships, which were destructive of humanity, subversive of the Christian religion, and dictated by an Administration, the basis of whose conduct was corruption! and praying that his Majesty would graciously be pleased to cause the same to be publicly disclaimed and contradicted, as the said proclamation was not warranted by Parliament, and could not possibly be authorized, allowed, or countenanced by his Majesty.

His Lordship then warmly called upon the House to support him in this necessary and just motion, and particularly urged the propriety with which the bench of Bishops should espouse an effort which tended so immediately to prevent measures the most distant and abhorrent from the religion of which they were the professed teachers and guardians.

The Bishop of Peterborough rose upon this appeal to the episcopal bench, and delivered his sentiments in favour of the motion, with that easy flow of style, concise, and manly energy which usually marks the speeches of that eloquent prelate.

He observed that there was but one principle on which a war of any species could be reconciled to a Christian mind; and that was "a view to obtain a just and honourable peace." The proclamation then in agitation had confessedly no such object. The devastations denounced by it, were to be the consequence of a failure in every hope of peace and reconciliation. The extremes of war were to be let loose, not to obtain peace, but as the manifesto expresses it, "if America was to become an accession to France, to render that accession of as little avail as possible." This was in plain English, to ravage and destroy, in mad and vengeful despair, the enemy, whom we found ourselves unable to conquer.

It was idle to pretend that the terms of the proclamation meant no more than the ordinary course of war. Had we not already used the tomahawk and the scalping knife? Were not the savages at present committing every ravage on the back settlements? And had not their Lordships seen in the accounts of extraordinaries on their Lordships table, a particular charge for scalping knives and crucifixes.

The enemies to the name of Christ had hitherto been obliged to confess, that it was a peculiar excellence in the Christian religion to have set limits to the horrors of war, and confined the cruelties of military massacres within certain bounds. Was it then reserved for Great Britain to set the first example of returning to the primitive barbarities of war? If Government persisted in the inhuman purpose, he advised them to stop the propagation of christianity amongst the savages, and entreated them, if those poor unenlightened wretches were still to be employed in the works of blood and rapine, not to deprive them of their ignorance; the only plea which they had now to urge for their barbarities at the throne of Grace.

Lord Suffolk insisted that the words of the proclamation meant no more than this; that the war, which had hitherto been conducted against America in a mode very different from the rigours generally used between belligerent powers should in future be carried on, as if it were against the natural enemy with which she had allied herself. He thought there never was a more judicious production than that proclamation. It pointed out the blessings which America had enjoyed, and still might enjoy under the British government; and the miseries she has suffered, and must yet suffer, if she persisted in rejecting our connexion. And this in such plain and obvious language, that nothing less than faction could put such odious misconstructions on it, for the purpose of deluding the vulgar with idle suggestions and false apprehensions.

Lord Derby replied very ably to Lord Suffolk, and was followed by Lord Abingdon, who said he would address the people of England at large with the same language in which Mr. Adam Ferguson addressed the people of America. If the proclamation urged that Congress had no right to enter into the treaty with France, not being authorised to it by their constituents; he would say that our Parliament had done many things which they were not authorised to do, by their constituents, and then perhaps Mr. Ferguson would acknowledge that his proposition proved too much, or that it proved nothing at all.

Lord Gower defended the innocence of the proclamation, and the conduct of his noble relation. After him the Duke of Richmond remarked, that in another House, severities seemed to be supported; but as the Ministers in that House had not said any thing that tended that way, he would insist that the words of the proclamation plainly meant desolation and destruction to this country. He begged their Lordships would recollect the employment of the savages, the burning of Charlestown, the ravages committed by our Governour in Virginia, and the burning of *Æsopus*, under the specious pretence that it was a nest of thieves. The same or a similar excuse was made for the murder at Glenco, and with equal justice. If such was the past mildness of Administration in conducting the war, if such was the point of the line from which they were to take their departure, what must be the extremes of their desolating measures? His Grace's speech was long and desultory. He enumerated the continued absurdities of Government, and concluded by declaring in the words of General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, "that no war could ever succeed in their hands."

Lord Littleton contended, that if America was to become a place of arms, and resource of our natural enemy, it was both just and politic to dismantle her forts, destroy her harbours, and render her in every respect unfit to give protection or shelter to our foe. Such severities were necessary even towards France, and by joining with that power in an offensive and defensive war, America could not expect less; nay, she absolutely deserved more severity at our hands, for such an unnatural junction against us. She was leagued with France, not merely to protect her own independence, but for our determined destruction. If we give up the colonies, we must give up Canada, the West India Islands, Nova Scotia, and the fisheries; in short, we must give up the empire to the sea; for that was the object we were at present contending for.

The Duke of Grafton denied that the treaty between France and America had any such extent. It left the commerce of the colonies open

to every other power, not even excepting Great Britain. He blamed the first Lord of the Admiralty for his tardiness in preparing a force sufficient to interrupt France in her naval preparations; and called upon Lord Stormont to say whether he had received and communicated intelligence of the signing the treaty of Versailles at the time that Ministry denied any knowledge of it in that House?

Lord Stormont rose after his Grace, and expressed much surprise that any person who had himself been a Minister, should propound such a question to an Ambassador, who was bound to secrecy by the nature of his office: He was not obliged to answer a question of that nature; but he thought he might, without prejudice to his duty, say this much on the occasion for the satisfaction of the House, and in justice to himself, that he had received early intelligence of the designs of France, and which, in his mind, amounted to the fullest conviction of the duplicity and hostile views of that court.

He was also surprised that the noble Duke should be seduced into a belief, that the treaty published at Versailles was the only or the true treaty between France and America. There was another, the object of which is the total destruction of Great Britain. They had even gone so far as to apportion out the parts of our possessions which were to belong to France, and the parts which were to belong to America. Was it then a time to talk of any thing but unanimity in our determinations, and vigour in our exertions? For his part, he had been absent from Parliament during all their proceedings on the American business: He was not there when the stamp act passed: He was not there when it was repealed. He was not bound, he was not prejudiced by any former vote on the subject, for he had never given any. He might therefore flatter himself that he was in no degree biased in his present opinion, which was for the most firm and spirited measures that unanimity could adopt against the combined and mortal foes of this country.

Lord Shelburne took notice that all our Generals threw the blame of their ill success on the Ministry. Our Admirals were reduced to the same situation; and now a new story comes out, that our Ambassadors are not a jot better circumstanced. His Lordship then in a very long and desultory speech, traced the incapacity of the present Administration, step by step, through their whole official history. And having said in the course of his observations, that without a reunion with America, this country could not exist.

The Lord Chancellor got up to expose the imprudence of making such an observation, even if it were true; but absolutely denied the truth of such a proposition.

Nov. 21. About eight o'clock on Wednesday night, a fine male child was found laid in the passage of Sir John Fielding's house in Bow-street, when it was immediately taken in, and proper nourishment given it. It was decently clothed, and in a short time removed to the Brownlow-street hospital, but beforehand was christened by the name of Tom Jones, in honour of Harry Fielding's hero of that celebrated romance.

An ingenious projector has, we hear, proposed to Ministry, a plan for forming a regiment of 1000 men, from the clerks, and others employed at present in the various lottery offices, as soon as the time of drawing shall be over, and we are informed, that an embargo will instantly be laid on them for that purpose, as people versed in a lottery, cannot but be thought well qualified to serve as soldiers in a war, that seems in a manner entirely left to chance.

A Mr. Mills is arrived in England from Bengal; he came in the Carnatic French East Indiaman, taken by the Mentor privateer, where he acquired a large fortune. What is somewhat singular, this Gentleman was scavenger of Bengal; for which post he was allowed 1200l. per annum.

A letter from Liverpool has the following article: "The success the privateers of this town have met with, has induced some private Gentlemen to subscribe for fitting out three more, which will be ready to put to sea by next Christmas. It is computed, that the armed vessels that have sailed out of our port, have already brought in a clear profit to the owners of upwards of 30,000l. No trading town in Europe ever sent out half the number of privateers we have done; 47 in the whole, 40 of which are now at sea on a cruise. The privateering trade is the best trade going on at this time, for we have but little other. Half the people must have been bankrupts, had it not been for the great success our armed ships have met with."

Extract of a letter from Hull, November 14.

"On Tuesday night last an alarm was spread here, that two or three large French privateers had got into the Humber, and intended to land a number of men about midnight, to destroy that town. The Nottinghamshire militia quartered there, immediately beat to arms, and all the sailors, with almost every other person in the town able to carry arms, flocked to the garrison and to the guns at the south end, waiting with the greatest impatience for the arrival of Monsieur, whom they vowed should meet with a warm reception; the whole body remained under arms the whole night, when behold the next morning these terrible privateers were discovered to be nothing more than two or three provision vessels from some part of Lincolnshire: But it is with the greatest pleasure we hear, that this conformation has been attended with so happy an effect, as to bring some of the most opulent and spirited inhabitants of that very loyal town, to a determined resolution to fit out immediately by subscription, twenty privateers, most of which, we make no doubt, will be cruising against the perfidious enemies of Great Britain before the first day of January next."

Dec. 3. The court of France has informed the states of Holland, that if they (the States) do not protect their own trade, the King of France will not allow them a free trade to his ports in Europe and the West Indies. This is an important fact, and a few days will shew the Dutchman's determination. Trade is his object; and having tasted the sweets of it with America, there is not much doubt what part he will take.

It is now certain, that 25,000 men are to be sent to America in the spring; the transports from New York being come home for that purpose. No general officers are to go out with the reinforcements, as Government are resolved to promote those officers in America, as being well acquainted with the country, and from their long services, are entitled to promotion.

Letters from Lisbon say, that they are in hourly expectation of a declaration of war between Spain and England. An ordinance has been

published at Madrid, directing the Governours of all the Spanish ports to give all necessary assistance to every French and American ship and vessel of war, to permit them to bring in their prizes, to condemn and sell them; and to receive equipments of every kind. And by another ordinance published at Madrid, every foreign merchant in Spain is to make a return of his name, nation, and nature of trade. This last ordinance always precedes a rupture. The British merchants at Lisbon are in the greatest consternation; as it is understood that Portugal will declare for Spain, and they must in that case leave Lisbon.

Sir Henry Clinton has desired leave to come home.

Several letters from France, by the last mail, say, in the most positive terms, that the King of Spain has ordered 12 ships of the line to join France instantly.

Letters from the Hague mention, that the French court is treating with several Princes of the empire, for taking part of their troops into the service of France.

To avert the ruin which now hangs over our heads, some steps ought to be taken towards opening the eyes of our deluded Sovereign, and to shew him the miserable condition which his Ministry have brought his crown and kingdom into. The first step necessary for that salutary purpose, seems to be, a joint remonstrance and address of the Gentlemen of the minority in both houses of Parliament to his Majesty; for what ministerial corruption will not permit those Gentlemen to perform in the houses, they should endeavour to do out of them. Such a joint remonstrance and address would certainly have some weight with his Majesty; and should it be followed, as we suppose it would, by similar remonstrances and addresses from most of the counties and great cities in the kingdom, it might dispel the delusive cloud which now hood-winks his Majesty, and conceal from his eyes the ruinous condition of his crown and people.

Machiavel observes, that the secret way to destroy the liberties of any country, is to sap them by degrees. Our Tory Ministry are practising this with a moderate refinement, by encouraging pleasure, idleness, and profligacy as aids to their purpose, by the assistance of which never failing engineers, the people will not be aware of their danger, till the fabric of the constitution tumbles about their ears.

A letter from Brest, by the last mail, mentions, that on the 20th ult. two ships of the line, and three frigates, all with troops on board, sailed out of that port for the East Indies.

Extract of a letter from Bath, December 1.

"A Lady whose literary talents on one side, and whose vanity on the other, render her an object of universal notice, came last night, within fifteen miles of this city, in company with a young stripling school-boy, whom she has taken to her bed, in a lawful way, but finding that she could neither get admittance into her own house, nor an interview with her old friend, she turned off for London with her new one. This Lady has now dropped writing upon publick subjects, and got upon a subject of much more importance (*Self*) She tells her dear friend that she would have married him, but that he was too old."

Dec. 9. All the Bishops but four, to their immortal honour, declined voting for that diabolical engine of cruelty, the American proclamation, and avoid countenancing the vindictive shedding of Christian blood.

The Bishops of Peterborough and St. Asaph headed the minority in the division, and walked first below the bar.

The vacancies in the Hessian troops alone, now at New York, it is said, require upwards of 4000 to fill them up.

General Campbell who is sailed for Georgia, with 2000 men, has the fullest assurances of being supported by a powerful body of loyalists, both in that province and Carolina, upon his arrival.

On Friday last, Count Welseren the Dutch envoy, had an audience of his Majesty, relative to despatches received by him from Holland, the preceding evening, which are said to contain a formal declaration of their High Mightinesses dissatisfaction at the answer sent to them a few weeks since, with regard to the sale of the cargoes of the ships of their merchants, taken by British ships of war, &c. which he had orders to lay before his Majesty. In answer to which, a remonstrance is said to be under consideration, for the better accommodation of affairs, and to prevent the commencement of reprisals on the side of the Dutch, who are unanimously determined to support the freedom of their trade, and protect themselves against the depredations committed on their shipping by the British privateers, &c.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, December 1.

"We have accounts from Copenhagen, that the court having advice that the French squadron was to appear in the Baltick next spring, had resolved to fit out six ships of the line, three of 70, and three of 64 guns, with four frigates, which business is now carrying on, though rather in an underhand manner, and without the officers being appointed, till positive accounts are received of the destination of a French squadron for those seas.

"We are impatient to hear what answer the court of London will give the Danish minister, who was ordered to ask in what manner the men of war and armed vessels of Great Britain mean to conduct themselves towards such Danish vessels as they meet after the 10th of November; a categorical answer is said to be required."

Translation of a challenge sent by the Marquis de la Fayette to the Earl of Carlyle.

TILL now, my Lord, I never thought that I should have matter of contest except with your Generals; and I expected not the honour of seeing them, but at the head of the troops respectively confided to you. Your letter of the 16th of August, to the Congress of the United States, and the insulting expression to my country, which you there have signed, could alone have given me cause to quarrel with you. I do not deign to refute the charge, my Lord, but I desire to punish it. It is from you, as chief of the commission, that I demand a reparation as publick as hath been the offence, and as will be the lie which follows it. I should not have delayed this demand so long, if your letter had reached me sooner. Obligated to absent myself a few days, on my return I hope to find your answer. M. Gimot, a French officer, will take for me such arrangements as may suit you. I do not doubt but that, for the honour of his fellow countryman, General Clinton will attend you to the field.

As to me, my Lord, it is indifferent who attends you, provided that, to the glorious advantage of being a Frenchman, I join that of proving to a person of your nation, that no one ever dare attack mine with impunity. (Signed)

La FAYETTE.

To the Marquis de la Fayette.

SIR,

I HAVE received your letter transmitted to me from M. Gimot, and I confess I find it difficult to return a serious answer to its contents. The only one that can be expected from the King's commissioner, and which you ought to have known, is, that I do, and ever shall consider myself solely responsible to my country and King, and not to any individual for my public conduct and language. As for any opinion or expressions contained in any publications issued under the commission, in which I have the honour to be named, unless they are retracted in publick, you may be assured that I shall never, in any change of situation, be disposed to give an account of them, much less recal them in private.

The injury alluded to in the correspondence of the King's commissioners to the Congress, I must remind you is not of a private nature, and I conceive all national disputes will be best decided by the meeting of Admiral Byron and Count d'Estaing.

CARLISLE.

NEW YORK, 22. 11, 1778.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 26.

ON Monday the 22d instant a very elegant entertainment was given at the Raleigh tavern by the inhabitants of this city, to celebrate the anniversary of that day which gave birth to GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States, the saviour of his country, and the brave assertor of the rights and liberties of mankind.

Accounts from the southward informs us that General Lincoln had repulsed the enemy three times, and obliged them to retreat down the river 20 miles.

The Patsey, Captain Farnham, and Livingston, Captain Herbert, are safe arrived in James river from Curraoee, with valuable cargoes.

A Gentleman just arrived from Baltimore, informs, that there was letters from members of Congress, which said that Spain had entered into an alliance with America, and had lent them fifteen millions of dollars.

Extract of a letter from one of our plenipotentiaries at Paris, dated October 18, 1778.

"The Ambassadors of the King of Naples has declared to us in form, that his matter has directed his ports to be opened to all vessels belonging to the United States; and the Dutch are more than half inclined to acknowledge our independence."

We hear from East Jersey that a desperate gang of murderers, chiefly refugees, deserters from New York, were lately brought to condign punishment in a most striking manner. For months past these miscreants had plundered Monmouth county with impunity, all means used to curb their excesses being eluded, by their vigilance and sudden retreat to the pine forests. At length, however, they were way-layed by a party of armed men, who put the whole to death on the spot.

We are informed that his Excellency General Washington hath joined the American army at Middlebrook, New Jersey. — That a number of very valuable prizes, British property, have lately been brought in the eastern states, by American cruisers. — That Admiral Byron, with 18 sail of the line, and several frigates, has blocked up Count D'Estaing's squadron in the harbour of Port Royal, in Martinique, while an expedition was prosecuting by the Britons, for dispossessing the French of the islands of Dominick.

MARRIAGES.] JOHN BANISTER, Esq; of Dinwiddie, to Miss NANCY BLAIR, of this city.

Capt. EDWARD TRAVIS of the navy, to Miss CLARISSA WALLER, of this city.

SIR,

To Mr. ECONOMIST.

THAT your pen has been deeply dipped in the bitter gall of rancorous enmity, and is strongly tinged with the virulence of party, is equally apparent with the disingenuous and candid address that you avow to the publick. It surely requires but a glance from the enlightened mind to discover this; you promise authentick facts; that your first is a base and artful suggestion to vilify the character of Mr. Deane, is a certain fact; that it was fabricated in the disordered brain of cancered malice is equally a fact; and that it contains invective, indefinite, inconclusive and absurd is also a fact. The only just inference to be drawn from it, is, that Mr. Deane may, or may not, have had a principal hand in the expenditure of about 150,000l. entrusted to him by Congress, but do you infer that this money has been unfairly expended, or that Mr. Deane is unable to account for it? Do you know the secret services, as well as important publick concerns this money was to negotiate? You would place the blackest construction, upon the best plea. Congress ordered Mr. Deane over to give an account of their interests, and the situation of their affairs in Europe; they did not call upon him, to account for the expenditures which he had made, nor did they by superseding him, give the least reason to suppose, that he was not to return. Could he divine that they meant to call upon him unprepared, to render these accounts? And had he not by their order every reason to suppose it was intended for quite another purpose? Let your future information be better authenticated; let it be divested of partiality and calumny, and when you appear again, let it be in the garb of unprejudiced truth.

H O N E S T U S.

PRINCE GEORGE, February 16, 1779.

FOR sale, 1400 acres of land lying on York river at Capahosick, within eight miles of Williamsburg, has thereon a dwelling-house, a publick-house and ferry, the plantation is in exceeding good order for cropping, and will sufficiently recommend itself; there is fine range for stock, with large firm marshes. Possession may be had when the ensuing crop is finished. (61)

THEODORICK BLAND, Jun.

For the HOUSE of SENATORS, December 19, 1778.

ORDERED, that the clerk of this House, do publish in each of the Virginia Gazettes, for four weeks successively, previous to the next general election, a list of the districts in class No. 1; the members for which having served four years, are by the constitution of government declared to be displaced.

JOHN BECKLEY, C. S.

CLASS No. 1.

- DISTRICTS.
- 1st. Isle of Wight, Surry, and Prince George.
 - 2d. Charlotte, Halifax, and Prince Edward.
 - 3d. Gloucester and Middlesex.
 - 4th. Spotsylvania, Orange, and Culpeper.
 - 5th. Loudoun and Fauquier.
 - 6th. Frederick, Berkeley, and Hampshire.

The sheriffs of the several counties composing these districts, are directed to take notice, that at the general election of Delegates for their said counties, in the month of April next, they are also to hold an election for a Senator agreeable to law. And as many sheriffs have been heretofore very remiss in making their returns in the manner prescribed by law, it is expected, that the sheriffs in each district, will punctually meet within ten days after every election, compare their polls, make their returns according to law, and forward them without delay to the clerk. The House will proceed with the utmost severity against every delinquent.

ARCHIBALD CARY, S. S.

FEBRUARY 23, 1779.

JUST opened and for sale, for ready money, at our store in Blandford, a fine assortment of IRISH LINEN, DIAPER, CAMBRICK, &c. (11)

GILLIAM & SHELTON.

TO be SOLD by the subscribers in Williamsburg, a quantity of RUM, and ALLUM SALT, LINEN, OSNABRUGS, &c. (21)

JOHN & WILLIAM ROWSAY.

APPAMATTOX, December 15, 1778.

THE subscriber hath for sale about 8000 acres of good tobacco land, near the old town of Peytonburg, in Pittsylvania county, on which are several small tenements and plantations. Also 8000 acres on the waters and branches of Hyco and Dan rivers, in the county of Halifax, on which are likewise several small plantations and improvements. Also 6000 acres in the county of Mecklenburg, in different parts of that county. Likewise several small pieces of land in the county of Dinwiddie, from 6 to 10 miles from Petersburg, containing about 400 and 500 acres each, or more. For terms apply to Captain Stephen Coleman near Peytonburg for the lands in Pittsylvania, to Capt. Peter Rogers on Hyco for the lands in Halifax, to Col. David Garland for those in Mecklenburg, and for those in Dinwiddie to me near Petersburg.

(11)

ROGER ATKINSON.

SUFFOLK, February 9, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Friib, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have demands, are requested to bring in their accounts to

(21)

SAMUEL NELMS, Executor.

MARK ANTHONY

WILL stand at my plantation on Elk marsh, near Halifax town, and will cover mares the ensuing season, at 25 dollars the lease, 50 dollars the season, or 75 dollars to ensure. Good pasturage gratis, but not accountable for escapes. B. McCULLOCK.

February 4, 1778.

(161)

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 20th of May, 1777, a likely Virginia born negro fellow, named HARRY, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has been frisk bitten and lost some of his toes, two of his fore teeth wide apart, and of a yellowish complexion. I am informed he is lurking about Mr. Joseph Sewell's in Gloucester county, or in that neighbourhood; he is very fond of playing the fiddle, and is an artful cunning fellow, and may endeavour to pass for a free man. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and brings him to me near Four Mile creek, in Henrico county, or secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward.

(21)

FRANCIS PEARCE.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from Mr. Allen Lewis in Brunswick county, two likely Virginia born slaves: The one a likely yellow fellow, about 29 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, and very well made. The other a black fellow, blind of one eye, owing to a blow he had received on his forehead, the scar of which is remarkable, about 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, and remarkably stout. They were both tolerably well clothed, and had a blue great coat with them. As they were lately brought from the Eastern Shore, it is supposed they will make down the country, and will endeavour to cross the bay. They have been seen since their elopement, and passed themselves as free men. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the above slaves, and secure them so that they may be delivered to Mr. Charles Duncan in Chesterfield, or to the subscriber in Dinwiddie county.

(1)

ROBERT TURNBULL.

KING'S MILL, February 21, 1779.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Sunday last, a mulatto-fellow named TOM, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has curling hair, very talkative, and fond of liquor, had on when he went away, a cotton and thread shirt, a blue short jacket without sleeves or buttons, which he fastened with a lace, a pair of Virginia cloth breeches with a black or blue patch. I will give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who will deliver him to me.

LEWIS BURWELL, Jun.

DON CARLOS,



A BEAUTIFUL bay, 15 hands high, the property of Col. Baylor and myself, stands at Col. Baylor's estate in Caroline, and will cover mares from the 25th day of March until the 20th of July, at 15s. 12s. each mare. Pasturage will be found, but will not be answerable for any that may stray or otherwise be lost. Don Carlos was got by Old Figure, who won four King's plates out of the Doctor Hamblin's bay mare Primosa, who was got by Dove, out of Old Stella, who was got by Otello, out of Old Selima, the property of Col. Taffer of Maryland.

(41) A. SPOTSWOOD.

At a Court of Admiralty held in the city of Williamsburg, the 6th day of February, 1779.

ORDERED, that proclamation be made in the Virginia Gazette, for three weeks successively, requiring all persons interested in the ship Georgia packet and cargo, lately captured by the Bellona privateer belonging to the state of North Carolina, to come into court and claim the same as the law directs, otherwise the court will proceed to condemnation, and distribution of the money arising from the sale thereof as the law requires. (1) WILLIAM RUSSELL, c. c.

HAMPTON, February 9, 1779.

FOR sale, a very genteel CHARRIOT, with harness for two horses. Any person inclinable to purchase, are requested to apply to me at this place, when they may treat with me for the same. (21) HANNAH VALENCIER.

FOR SALE,

FIFTY likely VIRGINIA BORN NEGROES, on Thursday the 28th of March next, at Amelia courthouse, for cash, Loan Office Certificates, or tobacco. (1) THOMAS B. MUNFORD.

JANUARY 25, 1779.

THE under-mentioned is a list of tobacco sold at Bowler's warehouse, April 1778. The proper owner may have the money of me any time before the 10th of April next, otherwise I shall deliver it into the treasury of Virginia.

No.	Weight.	Sold at
14	1017	35s. 0d. per cwt.
216	1000	43 6
144	968	37 6
101	1046	40
69	1008	47 6

(1) JOHN DUNN.

TO BE SOLD,

FIFTY or SIXTY BUSHELS of FLAX SEED, near Abington church, in Gloucester county. (21) ROGER BLACKBURN.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, before Mr. Southall's door, on the 1st day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A SMALL tract of land of about 150 acres, formerly the property of Mr. James Symes, in York county, about six miles above Williamsburg. ROBERT NICOLSON.

DECEMBER 28, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all public debtors and collectors of taxes, that unless they settle with the auditors, on or before the 15th of March next, and pay into the treasury the several balances due to the commonwealth, the attorney general will be directed to move for judgments against them on the 10th day of the next general court.

FOR SALE,

AN undivided moiety of a valuable tract of land called Paradise, containing in the whole 2444 acres, lying in Gloucester county, within 30 miles of Williamsburg and 12 of Urbanna. Mr. Pollard, who lives near the land will shew it, and the price may be known, by applying to the subscriber in Maryland. (1) THOMAS S. LEE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST out of the subscribers shop, while in Williamsburg, some time in the fall 1777, a gold horizontal watch, made by King. London, No. 193, with a coat of arms engraved upon the outside case. Whoever delivers the said watch to the subscriber, or gives such information so as it may be recovered, shall be entitled to the above reward, and no questions asked. (1) JAMES GEDDY.

THIS is to give notice that those who are indebted to the estate of Mr. John Moss, deceased, of York county, are desired to make speedy payment; and those that have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in, properly attested, and receive payment from HARWOOD BURT.

RICHMOND TOWN, Jan. 31, 1779.

THE members of the Chatham rope yard company, are requested to meet at Mr. Galt's, in Richmond, on Monday the 29th day of March next, as general notices have been given for this purpose without effect; and as a meeting for the regulation of the affairs of the concern is really necessary, we hope this timely request will induce the gentlemen to meet. Should any of them find it inconvenient to attend, it is also hoped they will, by a line addressed to the manager, empower some other to act in their behalf. ARCHIBALD CARY. TURNER SOUTHALL. JAMES BUCHANAN. WILLIAM DANDRIDGE, jun.

FOUND by my servant, on a journey from Richmond town to my house in the county of King George, soon after crossing Littlepage's bridge, on the 11th day of November 1778, a parcel of MONEY lying in the road, to the amount of 2041. The owner may have it by applying to the subscriber, who wishes it may be soon, as he cannot be answerable for it after he has given it up to the fellow who found it, which will be within a reasonable time. LONDON CARTER.

WHEREAS many persons are still indebted to the late copartnership of Miller and Heston, for dealings at their store, formerly kept at Mount Pleasant, on Mattapony, in the county of Spotsylvania, and to the subscriber for dealings at Fredericksburg, I therefore desire (if they have common honesty) now when money is plenty, they will pay me, if not, I must have recourse to the laws of this Commonwealth, to which I am partly attached, but to which I at present can have no recourse under my present circumstances. And whereas suits were brought against several, soon after the dissolution of the copartnership, the 10th of February, 1773, at which time the debts became the sole property of the subscriber, and to whom no payment will be valid. Nevertheless, I hereby offer to acquit them of all costs (the lawyers fees only excepted) provided they pay me the interest due on their respective balances. (81) JOHN MILLER.

Who has for sale, several well situated houses and one lot in the flourishing town of Fredericksburg. For terms apply to me in Port Royal.

CHESTERFIELD county, Jan. 1, 1779.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of Thomas Franklin, sen. deceased, are desired to make them known by the first day of May next ensuing; and also, all indebted to the said estate, are desired to discharge their accounts by the same time. THOMAS WORSHAM, } Executors. WILLIAM SMITH, }

(1)

KING WILLIAM, Dec. 1, 1778.

ON the 31st of October, a stout well made man named William Brackett, swapped a stolen mare with me for a likely sorrel horse, with a blaze face, the left eye is a glass one, a dark spot upon one knee, three similar spots upon his buttock, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high. Whoever secures the horse and thief, so that I may have an opportunity of obtaining the former, and convicting the latter, shall receive FIFTY DOLLARS for each, or the same for either. All reasonable charges will also be paid by (1) THOMAS MERCER.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD,

FOR apprehending and bringing home TOM, a negro fellow who ran away some time in February 1778, he is Virginia born, about 39 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, strong and well made, his dress when he went away, was a double woven yarn and cotton jacket, white breeches, and boots of the same with his jacket; but as he has been so long gone and with his relations, I imagine he may have changed his dress. He has been seen at the plantation of Mr. Lawrence Washington, jun. in the upper end of Stafford county, and I believe he is still harboured in that neighbourhood, by his parents who live on the plantation of Mr. Washington, adjoining the above mentioned one. He is sensible, cunning, and smooth tongued, and therefore would advise the person who takes him up, to be very careful of him. Whoever delivers the said slave to me, in Brunswick, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for securing him, in any jail that I get him again, as I would sell or hire him out in that neighbourhood; if any person should incline to buy or hire the said slave, I should be glad they would speedily signify their intentions. (1) THOMAS LUNDIE.

ST. ANDREWS'S GLEBE, Nov. 30, 1778.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 1st of December, 1778, a negro wench named Hannah, about 40 years old, has a small beard under her chin, and a scar on one of her arms below her elbow, with a very high sharp nose for a negro, had on when she went away, a country manufactured shift and coat of cotton filled with tow, and a cotton jacket filled with twisted yarn, with a bundle of other clothes. I expect she has made for Pasquotank county, in Carolina, to one Robert Pendleton's, where she was brought from. Any person delivering her to me in Dinwiddie county, near Petersburg, shall receive THIRTY DOLLARS reward, besides what the law allows. (1) HENRY VAUGHAN.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Mr. Richard Spencer's, in Petersburg, on the night of the 11th of November, a bay horse, about 7 or 8 years old, 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a twitch tail and hanging mane, a short neck and small ears, was shod before when he went away, and branded on the near shoulder or buttock H or IH; he generally paces and carries his head low. I will give a reward of TEN DOLLARS, besides reasonable expenses, to any person that will deliver the said horse to Mr. Spencer, or to the subscriber in Pittsylvania county. (1) JOHN WIMBISH.

TAKEN up, in Fauquier, on the North river, a bay horse, about 5 feet high, neither docked nor branded, appears to be about 4 or 5 years old, trots very hard. Appraised to 1751. LEONARD THOMPSON.

TAKEN up, in Chancery, the 17th of November, 1778, a large sow, her fore parts mostly white, and her hind parts red, with some black spots about the rump, her ears so torn by the dogs that no mark can be made out. Appraised to 101. (1) JAMES FOSTER.

TAKEN up, in Manchester town, in Chesterfield county, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 4 inches high, about 3 years old, no brand perceivable, his mane has been cut on both sides and left long on the middle. Appraised to 251. (1) NATHANIEL QUARLES.